BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25, 11 P. M.-A four hour conference was held this afternoon between Grand Master Sweeney, Grand Master Wilkinson, Grand Master Sargent and Grand Chief Clark. After leaving the conference, Grand Master Sweeney and Local Master Moriarity, of the switchmen, called together the members of the committee that has been conducting the strike, and it was before long reported that at 11 p. m. a statement would be ready. As early at 10:30 there was a camp of newspaper men on the fourth floor of the See hotel, before the door of room 163, the quarters that have been the home of the switchmen's chief during his stay in Buffalo. Shortly before 11 o'clock the door was opened and the waiting throng entered. The statement of the end of the strike, made verbally by the grand master, was in substance as follows:

"The duly authorized committee have declared the strike off at midnight and I have sanctioned their decision. Five hundred and fifteen switchmen cannot cope with twelve big railway corporations and 8,000 militia and succeed. We have made a strong fight and have lost."

Asked if he had anything to say in regard to the failure of the other organizations to come to the aid of the switchmen, Sweeney replied: "Let them speak for themselves. I have nothing further to say."

As other questions were about to be asked Mr. Sweeney, a member of the committee with whom the grand master had been consulting, created a small sized sensation by saying: "I want to say right here that the brakemen, trainmen and firemen refused to give up any help. My name is Barrett and you can say I said so."

During this brief but emphatic speech Mr. Sweeney and others tried to keep the indignant brother quiet, but he had his say. When asked to give his views on the possibility that the present strike may lead to a renewal of the federation of railway employes, Mr. Sweeney declined to say anything further, in this respect, following the lead of other executives, who, when asked the same question after the afternoon conference, simply answered that the future was not dis-

enssed. As soon as the news began to spread over the city, which it did very rapidly in spite of the storm, there was general rejoicing. The immediate withdrawal of the troops is not expected, as it will take more or less time for a complete restoration of quiet and cessation of the guerilla-like attacks to which non-union men and soldiers have been subjected.

TIN AND TERNE.

Report of Ira Ayer, Special Agent of the Treasury Department on the Matter of the Production of Tin and Terne Plates

Washington, Aug. 24.—The special report of Ira Ayer, special agent of the treasury department, deputed to examine into the question of the production of tin and terne plates, is made public. The total production of tin and terne plates proper for the year ended June 30, 1892, by quarters, was as follows: September 30, 1891, 827, 922; December 31, 1891, 1,409,721; March 31, 1892, 3,299,225; June 30.1892, 8,200,751. Total, 13,646,719.

The production of American sheet iron or steel, made into articles and ware, tinned or terne coated, during the year, as shown by the sworn statements of manufactures received vesterday was 4,482,228 pounds. As these manufactures constitute tin and terne plates within the meaning of the law it now seems probable that when full returns of the same are received the total production for the year, inclusive of such manufactures, will not fall much short of 20,000,000 pounds.

A careful estimate shows that the quantity of black plate produced in the United States, and which entered into the manfacture of tin and terne plates during the year was, by quarters, as follows: September 30, 1891, 983,547; December 31, 1891, 1,200,661: March 31, 1892, 2,132,082; June 30, 1892, 5,178,263. Total, 9,296,553.

To which add black plates sold to stamping companies, made into articles and wares, and tinned or terne coated, as per returns to date, 4,828,228, making the aggregate 14,124,781 pounds. In other words, of the production of tin and terne plates proper for the year, over 68 per cent. and of the total production, over 70 per cent. were made from American black plates. During the fiscal year five firms were engaged in the manufacture of tin and terne plates; eleven during the second, twenty during the third and twentysix during the fourth. The probability be added to the list of manufactures at the end of the present quarter.

Caught Dozing on the Track. BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.-Private Charles Delehanty, of Company D, twelfth regiment, was injured yesterday morning by a freight train and taken to the Emergency hospital. Delehanty was dozing on the track and did not see the freight, which was backing down. He was thrown from the track and injured about the head and shoul-

A Bold but Valn Dash for Liberty. Boston, Aug. 25 .- Yesterday morning while small squads of convicts at the house of correction, East Cambridge, were being taken from their cells to the bath room, Joseph Paradis, who since an unsuccessful attempt to escape last June had been kept in close confinement, dashed out of his squad and through the prison office to the street. He was closely followed by Deputy Master Ford, who, after vainly chasing the fugitive through several streets, was obliged to bring him down with a revolver bullet which entered the knee, making a painful wound.

Tennessee Miners Threaten to Invade

Georgia. messenger from Whiteside says it is ru- sixty-nine bodies of cholera victims are mored that miners from Whiteside will awaiting burial in this city. So great attack Cole City stockade. Cole City is is the terror caused by the cholera that in Georgia. Georgia's adjutant-gen- it is difficult to get men for eral has ordered troops to be in readi- the work of burying the dead, ness to move to the front. The in- and many assistants of undertakers vasion of Georgia by Tennessee miners have deserted their places of emwill provoke a serious row, and Georgia ployment. Business is prostrate, and can put 4,000 men in the field on short shipping is going to other ports. So notice, being the best southern state serious is the panic that Russian immiwith respect to militia. Superintendent grants now in the city find it difficult Cannon, at Cole City, has asked Georgis to procure food, as everybody tries to for military aid.

TALK ON CHOLERA.

It is the Leading Topic in England, Both Among the People and in the Press-Lancet's Prediction Verified-The Outy of the Hour to Prepare for Inva. sion—The Immediate Training of Special Nurses Recommended.

London, Aug. 26 .- Everybody is talking about the cholera and the chances of the scourge invading Great Britain. The newspapers are beginning to publish so-called remedies, every fad being given full publicity. These, with the dispatches contained in the papers, have a tendency to create public alarm and neutralize any effect which might have otherwise been produced by the calm tone of the editorials of the leading journals, in which the avoidance of worry and apprehension is urged, while the taking of all reasonable pre-

caution is also advised. The Lancet takes a pessimistic view of the situation. It is regarded by many as a significant fact, as the Lancet is recognized as a very weighty authority on all matters of this kind. It must be admitted, too, that the Lancet has constantly predicted just what was occurred in connection with the present march of cholera. It uttered its first warning when the epidemic had hardly reached sufficient proportions in the east to attract general attention. These warnings have been reiterated at every step of the disease westward. The true nature of the disease from which Paris suffered for a time was also exposed by the Lancet, and it was largely due to this exposure that the French government awoke to action and succeeded in stamping out the plague before it had reached a formidable stage in the French capital. The paper now takes the ground that there s every reason to expect the advent of the cholera in England. The duty of the hour is to prepare for the invasion as if its coming was assured. For this reason the Lancet advises the immediate opening of training schools for cholera nurses. Unless this training is begun at once, it says, we are likely to find ourselves in the grasp of the eptdemic without a staff of nurses capable of attending the sick. The paper declares that the ordinary nurses cannot deal properly with cholera patients. A special training is required.

In giving its reasons for predicting the entrance of the disease into England, the Lancet argues that the ways carrying Russian emigrants to the North sea, has brought us face to face with a type of the disease having all the virulence of the Asiatic form. In former years the situation was different. The present state of things is far more serious than if the disease had reached a point as near England as Hamburg after a longer period

of travel and over a longer route. In the latter circum-Now we are apt to find persons leaving ! of quarantine, and yet falling ill immediately afterward.

The health officers at Gravesend are continental ports and every precaution that can be devised is in operation; but as yet no suspicious case has been discovered among passengers or crews.

The president of the Berlin police has made it known through the press that doctors and heads of families are bound instantly to report all cases of as the epidemic shall continue.

THE GOVERNMENT ALERT.

Officials Confident of Their Ability to Keep the Cholera Out-Rigid Quarantine Regulations Recommended.

Washington, Aug. 26.-The government officials feel satisfied that they pean ports. They have taken, they say, every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease. They still re- only \$400,000 to its specia. The outgo of money stringent methods and these they believe they have adopted.

Yesterday afternoon a consultation was held between Secretary of State a total of 180, as compared with 197 last Foster and Assistant Secretary of the week, 189 for the week previous to the last Treasury Spaulding. Later they sent for officials of the Marine Hospital bureau and discussed the question of an absolute quarantine of vessels plying between this country and the infected ports of Europe. It was not deemed necessary at this time to take such action, but it is more than likely that it will be done before many days. There is at least one official who strongly urges an absolute quarantine, and he thinks it ought to be ordered at once. Speaking on this to-day he said:

"It is twenty-seven years since the United States has been visited by Asiatic cholera, and those who remember it don't want another experience of the dreaded disease. No vessel should be allowed to enter an American port is that at least eight new names will from any port were cholera prevails and no question of inconvenience of tourists should enter into the matter. No vessel carrying rags or other material in which cholera is likely to be carried should be accepted from any port where the disease prevails; and lastly, special details of health officers should be made to guard the entry of tramp steamers at every seaport. This and this alone, in

my opinion, will prevent the cholera

from getting a hold in this country.

It is not too late now to act, but it may

be so in a few days. A Request for Co-Operation. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.-The board of health has received a dispatch from the Illinois board of health asking cooperation in a request sent to United States Surgeon-General Wyman to extend the scope of his order of the 18th inst. so as to apply to all arrivals from European ports, England included, and that the order be rendered operative forthwith. A special meeting will be held Monday next to act on the request. It is not believed that there is any danger from cholera here, but steps are being taken to cleanse the city thoroughly.

A Panie Prevails at Hamburg-Unburied

HAMBURG, Aug. 26. -One hundred and

clew as to their identity, and officers avoid them.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

ndition of Trade and Business Generally Throughout the Country, as Reflected Through R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Re view-A Moderate Improvement in the Distribution of Goods and Manufacturers More Fully Employed - Business

New York, Aug. 27.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

In all aspects the business situation appears more favorable than a week ago. There has been general though moderate improvement in distribution; manufacturers are more fully employed: several great labor controversies have ended, and crop reports are somewhat more satisfactory. A little more gold has gone abroad and imports of merchandise are still enormous, for three weeks at New York 4812 per cent. larger than the same week's last year; while in exports from New York, the increase for the three weeks is only about 41g per cent.; but the shipments last year were phenomenal, and it is encouraging that they are not diminished. Excess of imports over exports continue later in the season than usual, but money markets are so well supplied that some outgo of gold causes no disturbance or apprehension. Moderate exports and better crop reports lead to lower prices. Wheat recelpts at the west in four days of this week have been 5,295,503 bushels, while Atlantic exports have been only 1,473,698 bushels. Ac counts of cholera in Russia have caused beavy unloading of pork, which has fallen \$1 per bar rel, and hogs one-fourth and lard a fraction lower, while oil has also declined a fraction. Cotton is further depressed to 71s cents by the great accumulation of unsold stocks and better reports of the coming crop; but while in other speculative markets sales have been ewhat weak, those of cotton reached 505,000 bales. Boston reports active trade, boot and shoe shops very busy, with encouraging orders from the west and better southern collections. Dry goods are active and textile mills worked nearly to their full capacity, the clothing demand for woolens surprising the producers and taxing them to their utmost. At Philadelphia sales of dry goods are large. Trade in oils is more encouraging, but in chemicals steady with slow collections, and in paints and liquors quiet. At Paltimore the boot and shoe season has been the best for five years; trade in tobacco is good. The clothing strike has ended at Pittsburgh; raw iron is slightly weaker, though some of the works have not yet finished repairs and the windowglass works will not all be in operation till the end of September. Trade at Cleveland is good with better demand for money, and at Cincinnati the hardware trade is 10 per cent. better than a year ago and in paper and paper bags much better, with general trade fair and collections good. Business at Detroit is in some lines larger and in all equal to last year's, with collections very fair. Chicago reports trade better than a year ago, with favoring crop reports; increase of 20 per cent. in receipts of cattle, 25 in cats, 33 in cured meats and 66 per cent. in flour, compared with last year, but some decrease in other articles. Needed rains have greatly helped crops in Wisconsin. Manufacturers in Milwaukee are all busy. Trade is stronger at St. Louis with rapidity with which the infection has grain receipts very large, and all the roads traveled by the aid of German rail- troubled by a car famine. At Kansas City there is healthy activity with receipts of cattle liberal; at Omaha orders for dry goods and groceries are heavy and at Lincoln trade is healthy with good collections. At St. Paul business is brisk with good crop reports and at Minneapolis the lumber trade is especially strong and the flour output 202,000 barrels against 185,000 last year. Denver reports satisfactory trade and good collections. Some improvement is noted at all southern cites reporting. Trade at Nashville is very fair; increasing with brighter prospects at Memphis, and in all lines gaining at New Orleans, with better demand for stance the malady would lose some of money. All manufacturers are now doing well. its violent characteristics en route. Nearly all the iron mills have resumed work since the settlement of wages at Pittsburgh and in Ohio, and demands for materials increase Hamburg apparently well and arriving but production apparently increases more, as well in England, insuring their passage | pig iron is weaker at Pittsburgh. There is a better demand for finished products and gen eral activity. Copper and tin are steady and lead has a firmer look. The injunction in New Jersey against the Reading coal combination boarding every vessel arriving from as unlawful came on the same day with another advance in price, and since the leases were ton on the average. The woolen man-ufacturers are crowded with work, and sales of heavy weights for the season are thought to have been never exceeded. More life American demands, and print cloths are strong, with works covering April productions. Hosiery is quiet, but very active, and the carillness suspected to be cholera so long | pet trade good, with prices on the whole as low as ever. Sales of wool at the chief markets have been large for the week, but as stocks are very heavy sellers are somewhat more free. The boot and shoe trade is in volume greater than ever, though competition from new works is sharp. The stock market advanced quite strongly during most of the week, in the face of the strikes on the railroads centering at Buffalo, but has since those strikes were officially declared at an end. The decision against will be able to prevent the bringing of the coal combination will doubtless affect some cholera into this country from Euro- stocks, but money is abundant, western and southern markets being generally well supplied, and the treasury has put out \$2,500,000 more currency during the week, while adding

gard the situation as one requiring to the west and south is thus far of smaller proportions than usual.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, number, for the United States, 165, and for Canada 15; or

A WICKED FALSEHOOD.

and 2:6 for the corresponding week of last year

A Published Story of a Compromising In-

Proves to be a Reporter's Fake. NEW YORK, Aug. 27.-A special to the Sun from Fall River, Mass., says that the story published Thursday in the New York World purporting to be an account of an interview between the Borden sisters in the presence of Matron Regan in which Lizzie reproached Emma for telling Mr. Jensings, Lizzie's counsel, something that was alleged to be highly prejudicial to Lizzie's interests and strongly indicative of guilt, was false.

"The story is a fake," the special says. 'It was written by a reporter who did not reach here on Wednesday until 5:15 in the afternoon. The story is also published in a Boston newspaper yesterday over the name of this reporter, who went to Boston to write it." Mrs. Regan denied that she heard any such conversation. She said the

story was untrue. Emma Borden denied the story, as did her sister Lizzie. Lawyer Jennings says the story is a lie. Lawyer Adams denied it. In its desire to get a sensation the World accepted the story without verifying it, and in addition trimmed it

down to make it appear plausible. Sad Ending of a Pleasure Trip. SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 27.—The steam racht Wapiti, having on board H. W. Sibley, his wife, daughter and son, two young ladies of Rochester. N. Y., and a crew of four men, was lost, Thursday, on Georgian bay. The cook and one other person, it is not yet known whom, were the only ones saved. The Wapiti, which was formerly known as the Straightaway, left here about two weeks ago on a pleasure trip around Lake Huron. She was owned by Mr. Sibley, who was on board when she was lost, and his business partner, Mr. Barringer, of New York.

Wire Tappers Balked. COVINGTON, Ky. Aug. 27.-Superinendent Johnson, of the Covington Western Union office, unearthed an attempt, yesterday afternoon, to tap the Latonia wires. A complete outfit of telegraph instruments, new, and valued at \$300 was found concealed behind a lumber pile along the Louisville & Nashville railroad, two miles back of the Latonia race course. A horse and buggy, which had been rented of a Cincinnati livery firm, was also found. The tappers had decamped, There is a

are in pursuit

A BLUNDERING PARTY.

Only One Issue Upon Which Republicant Base Their Hopes.

Thousands of republicans emphatically announced at the polls two years ago that they were indignant at the enactment of the McKinley law, and now they are indignant at the course adopted by the republican senate in withholding action upon matters of vital interest to the country. That body refused to consider the tariff bill sent to it from the house, and thus ignored the wishes of the great majority as expressed at the polls. Among other shortcomings it also declined to act on the measures looking to the admission to statehood of Arizona and New Mexico.

But there may be an apology for this masterly inactivity on the part of the controlling power in the senate. It may have been restrained by want of faith in its own wisdom, as suggested by humiliating experience. When the notorious Reed congress adjourned, after one of the longest sessions on record, boastful republicans pointed to a formidable list of enacted laws which were to bring the smile of prosperity upon the entire nation. The republicans had passed the McKinley tariff bill, the pension bill, the silver bill, the anti-trust bill, the subsidy bill and bills admitting several new states to the union. These legislative achievements were pointed to with apparent pride and the party organs sang their praises in grand chorus.

Time wrought some radical changes, however, and the subjects of praise offerings began to grow alarmingly

to them. If difference of labor cost is to be the rule, we want a self-adjusting tariff that will remove some of the bounty when wages go down. Why did they not give the president the power to issue a proclamation to reduce the tariff as wages are reduced? It would be just as safe as giving him the power to tax or untax the people on sugar, coffee, tea and hides whenever in his judgment any foreign country is not trading fair. Somehow. these legislative powers are conferred on the president only for the purpose

not to lighten them. Wages are easily reduced, but it is hard to force down rates of taxation. Wages are adjustable, but the tariff is non-adjustable, except when the party of reform controls both houses of congress and the presidency.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

of increasing the burdens of taxation,

ABOUT WEST VIRGINIA. Republican Hopes That Are Without

The republican organs seem to be fairly confident that the democrats will lose the state of West Virginia this fall, or, if they are not so, their expressions of opinion are insincere. We do not know, nor do they state, on what their hopes are based, except the general favorable reports made to Chairman Carter. The fact that Mr. Elkins firmly declined to be the candidate of his party for governor would indicate that he does not share the confidence professed by the party papers. He is undoubtedly very popular in the state, and his nomination would have done less. The pension bill involved a heavy | more to carry it for Harrison than any outlay of money, the department was one thing the party could do, and that badly managed, and to make matters result would give Mr. Elkins a prestige



HARRISON-Blow hard, Carter; the blamed old wind-bag is carrying a terrible load of ballast.

CARTER-I'm doing my best, but you'll have to dump all that load beore I can accomplish anything.—St. Louis Republic.

worse, a movement was commence among the veterans themselves to hav is seen in cotton, with decided improvement in the bills repealed. Business organiz tions all over the country united in d nouncing the silver bill and the organ of the party were forced to admit that it had some fatal defects. At length its author, Senator Sherman, intro duced a bill repealing it, and the boast ed glory of the republican silver legis lation came to an ignominious end The subsidy bill met with discredit because the bounties promised to ship owners were not large enough to induce the investments which it was hoped would be made, and no new lines were started. The anti-trust law. if it were ever really intended to accomplish its alleged purpose, proved utterly abortive. It has never stood in the way of trusts or in the least impaired the strength of monopolistic in-

> They could cling to their boast of admitting new states. They were republican states, and when a refusal was made to admit two territories of democratic tendencies, the utter sham of the republican claim that new commonwealths were taken in to insure a larger number of our people the full rights of American citizenship was ex-

> Now there remains out of this list of boasted accomplishments only the tariff law, and as a matter of necessity the republican leaders must cling to this as the only hope of regaining power. Amid strikes, falling wages and widespread disaffection, they cling to their forlorn hope and depend on the unsupported prediction that all will yet be right. The people are in no mood to trust a party that has made all these blunders and stands now upon a measure that has already received the seal of their condemnation. - Detroit Free

AN UNHANDY TARIFF.

Taxation That Does Not Conform to the Rate of Wages.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in reaching an agreement with their employers (other than the Carnegie company) submitted to a reduction of wages averaging ten per cent.

This raises an interesting and at the same time a perplexing question. The republican platform says that the tariff ought to be equal to the difference between American wages and wages abroad. Maj. McKinley said he had in no case put tariff rates higher than was necessary to cover differences of eign countries. Thus the party is comthe wage cost of the protected article.

The difficulty arises in the application of this rule. Maj. McKinley must | Plain Dealer. Kinley organ has proposed any such

change of the law. We purposely omit saying that many articles of iron and steel are protected four times as much as is needed to tover any possible difference in labor tost, because for the time we are looking at this question from a republican standpoint. If republican platforms lay down precise rules for laying duties, issue of the last campaign that Mr. republican lawmakers should conform Platt conducted.—Life.

national polities that he certainly esires and can hardly win in any ther way. He has declined the chance. nd it is impossible not to infer that he id not think it worth accepting. We otice, by the way, that the chief orator t the republican convention took pains assure his hearers that there would ircles as in democratic circles in the outh? Is it intended solely to fire the

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

orthern heart?-N. Y. Times.

-Maj. McKinley may have been the hero of a hundred battles, but he is hundred strikes .- Louisville Courier-Journal.

-Republican desperation appears in the fact that the southern war-claim bugahoo is again being raised. That familiar old ghost story will frighten no one. - Detroit Free Press. -The democrats are making a

clean campaign in the west on the is-

sues and no one has authority to try to hand round the hat for a public subscription in their name. -St. Louis Re--Mr. Whitelaw Reid errs in his statement that the young men of this country are on the side of McKinleyism.

Mr. Reid, like Mrs. Gilflory, may be

pardoned for some of his eccentric observations on the ground that he has lived so long abroad.-Boston Herald. -The high-tariff press is pluming tself over the alleged fact that foreigners are transferring their manufactories to this country. Where is the glory in this? Tariff is meant to protect American manufacturers, not to invite foreign capital and competition.

The republican organs and organettes

need to consult consistency and do some thinking.-Detroit Free Press. -Col. W. W. Dudley has made his peace with President Harrison, and is to assist in the Indiana campaign in his own peculiar style. It may be suggested to the hero of the "blocks-offive" correspondence that if he desires to dine at the white house he would better secure his invitation prior to March next. Afterthat time gentry of his kidney will be unwelcome at the ex-

ecutive mansion. - Chicago Times. -The independent voters are made up of a class of thinking men who are voting the democratic ticket purely from principle and not for the spoils of office. There is not only room in the eost, including labor, here and in for- democratic party for all of this class who have a mind to join it, but the mitted to the position that the rate of great mass of democrats welcome them duty should not exceed the difference in as brethren, who, like themselves, are laboring for the supremacy of great and undying principles. - Cleveland

be presumed to have fixed his rates on ____ If anyone is enjoying himself this the basis of the wages of 1890. As to summer it would seem to be the bad the iron and steel schedule, these rates Mr. T. Platt. He has not been reconhave just been reduced ten per cent, ciled, and he glories in it in a sinful To preserve the symmetry of the Mc- and exuberant manner that is a scandal Kinley tariff, the rates of duty ought at republican headquarters. He does to be reduced ten per cent, also. No not sulk in his tent. Far from it. He such reduction has taken place, how- has folded his tent and put it away ever, nor is it recalled that any Mc- with all his other campaign apparatus, and avers, ostensibly, that he does not mean to get any of the stuff out again until some other year. It is possible that he means it, and that the New York republicans will have to go and vote this fall on their own responsibility. Of course that is a solemn thought, though its solemnity is doubtless modified in Mr. Harrison's mind by the

UNLAWFUL AMBITION.

In Example Worthy Every Young Amer ican's Emulation. Gen. U. S. Grant tells us in his auto-

oiography: "I never dared seek promotion. I was afraid if I sought it I might get into positions whose responsibilities I could not fill. I preferred to take promotion

as it came to me, providentially." An utterance characteristic of "the hammer of the north" and worthy of highest consideration. There is an ambition which is laudable, the spur of men's best work, the voice which bids us arise and fulfill our appointed mission. It has called such men as Grant from the tan-yard and Lincoln from his law-office. And its call was only the re-echo of that supreme cry, the demand of the sovereign democracy, that these men should guide the ship of state through every tempestuous sea, until she rode once more in the haven of is that great as is the reputation of St. peace and freedom. They came, they saw, they conquered.

And when they hadobeyed the voice which bade them issue from the ranks of our commonwealth, their work being ended, one sank into his grave as a splendid set pieces, in which the latest martyr for the public weal, the other remained behind, in unstudied and sim- The most prominent of these is on ple dignity and greatness, to give the Twelfth street, between Washington testimony quoted above.

Our great republic offers to every young man within its bounds an even chance. She affords less excuse for "byways and back alleys" to fame, or, rather, notoriety, than any other gov- | tled up, and concludes with a magnifiernment upon the face of the earth.

Here is the avenue, clearly marked out. Come forward, competitors, with noble ideals, high purposes and patient energy for their accomplishment! Then is the result so certain that a man who can not succeed in public life here may console himself he would have done infinitely worse anywhere else.

But should it not be clearly understood that there must be no abuse of those inestimable privileges? And, we are afraid, if understood, it is not always acted upon.

America needs men who will do something for their country, not those who with unlawful ambition eternally seek for their country to do something for them; and in the end, the man who does not fling away that lust of power which bids him grasp his own, and not the public good, will be left a stranded wreck by the flood-tide of popular judg-

So has it been in numberless instances in the past. A brilliant career has gone out into confusion and darkness; and when the query was made: Why is this? the answer was: He failed because he sought the office, and the office sought not him.

The words of Grant are indeed a direction toward truest success, which our young citizens should keenly notice and inwardly digest.-N. Y. Ledger.

COMEDY ON THE RAIL.

the Only Actors. A girl about eighteen years old sat next the window in the rear cross seat of an elevated railroad car the other

day. In spite of the steaming weather she looked cool and fresh in her white India muslin frock, and her large, blue eyes looked out innocently upon a hot and profane generation. Upon her head she wore a big, wavy hat of white Leghorn straw, around the crown of which was a garland of great flaming poppies, which dangled loosely from their rubber stems. The car was an old one, and there

was no little fence to separate the person sitting where she did from the per-"no United States marshals at the | son sitting in the side seat next to the olls" this year. Can it be that the cross section. The girl sat well into orce bill is as unpopular in republican | the corner, and behind her, in the last side seat, sat an old gentleman who had taken off his hat, and whose large bald spot was turned toward the girl.

Neither dreamed of interfering with the other, but the motion of the train set the poppies on the girl's hat nodding, and they tickled the old gentlenow better known as the hero of five | man on his bald spot. He was reading his newspapers, and made an absentminded pass and the imaginary fly, with the result of giving the big hat a smart slap. The girl half looked around to see who was jostling her, but the old gentleman did not notice her. She settled back in her seat again, and again her poppies scratched the gleaming spheroid behind her.

Again the man slapped at the fly. with much energy this time, and either his hand or his shoulder touched the girl's shoulder. She was startled and looked ready to run away, but there were no empty seats near by, and she hesitated. The old gentleman, on his part, turned around and regarded her with a look of momentary suspicior which changed to puzzled surprise.

By this time several persons sitting near the unconscious combatants were indulging in broad grins, which did not add to the peace of mind either of man or girl. But they gradually resumed their former attitudes, and again the poppies dangled against the skull of the unhappy old gentleman, who turned around sharply, when the trailing flower brushed against his nose. With a look of mingled disgust and relief-because he understood at last-he turned his bald spot toward the window, while his neighbors smiled at the close of the comedy and the girl continued to look out of her big blue eyes at a world wherein was much that she didn't know about.-N. Y. Times.

A Poser. Tom Duffee is a devotee of amateur photography, and one of those enthusiasts who can never see one of his family in a comfortable position without insisting upon taking a plate on the spot. He always prepares for the process by twisting the sitter into some outlandish attitude on the plea of making things more artistic. Not long ago there was an informal exhibition of the work of a photographic club to which Tom belongs, at which was displayed the fruits of the efforts of members to immortalize their friends. In one corner hung a group of figures twisted into the most extraordinary positions, the general effect being that of pictures

taken from sitters partly paralyzed. "Who in the world are these persons?" one of the visitors asked, pausing before them, and examining them

"I know nothing about it," responded a bystander; "but they look to me like some of Tom Duffee's strained relations."-Youth's Companion.

-The British government is building two gunboats for service on Lake Nyassa. The presence of the armed vessels on the lake will be of material assistance in arresting the slave trade at one of its great sources. Gunboats already patrol Lake Tanganyika for the same purpose-

ST. LOUIS.

Everybody Planning to Visit the Western Metropolis.

A Carnival of Unusual Brilliancy-cix Miles of Illuminated Streets-Seventy-Five Thousand Lights-Other Special Attractions.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 25.-The city this evening is a blaze of light. Along over six miles of the business streets 75,000 electric and gas lights are shining through globes of many tints, producing an effect which baffles description, and which exceeds in brilliancy and magnificence anything ever seen in modern days or immortalized by the pens of oriental poets. The city is crowded with guests, and the universal expression of opinion Louis as a carnival city, the metropolis of the west and southwest has annihilated all records this year. In addition to the countless arches and clusters of many-colored globes, there are ten triumphs of electricity are displayed. avenue and Olive. It is a great electrical panorama which opens up with a silent, but overpoweringly eloquent, description of the discovery of America, goes on to show how the country setcent burst of light with the words:

ST. LOUIS.

displayed in bold relief at a height of 150 feet above the heads of tens of thousands of enthusiastic spectators.

At the corner of Broadway and Olive streets, within two squares of the site of the new two million dollar hotel, an enormous globe is suspended in mid air, about as high as the fifth floor of the lofty buildings which adorn the corner. The globe revolves on its axis, and is studded with thousands of incandescent electric light globes which give the exact outlines of the two continents. When lighted up the effect is magnificent, especially when seen at a distance of eight or ten squares.

Over the Grant statue, on Twelfth street, the Stars and Stripes and the Spanish flag are suspended, and here again electricity does the rest. The other set pieces and designs are equally magnificent and daring.

The special illumination nights of the season are: September 1, 3, 5, 15, 22 and 29; October 1, 4, 6, 13 and 20.

The illuminations are but a part of the grand entertainment provided by St. Louis. The great exposition, the only successful annual exposition in the world, opens September 7 and continues with four concerts daily by Gilmore's band of 100 pieces, the greatest aggregation of musical talent ever seen or

heard in the west. The Veiled Prophet will arrive October 1, and will be accorded a military reception. His great annual parade will take place Tuesday, October 4, followed by a grand ball at the Merchants' Exchange hall.

All the railroads are making exceptionally low rates to St. Louis during the festivities, a programme of which will be mailed to anyone addressing the Festivities Bureau, St. Louis.



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